It requires no military genius to tell would have been the fate also of Logan and his heroic division, who in superb battle array were swinging far around to the right-McClernand's division to the left, and Sherman miles away toward Jacksonville; who could picture what might have been the result, if Hovey had moved, or could have been forced from his position. Has it not gone into history, s it not history, that the overcautiouspess and the slowness of General McClernand to obey orders, and push his divisions into battle on our eft left the whole rebel army free to mass upon and wreak the fury of their attack upon Hovey! Has it not gone into history, also, a history written by the great commander himself, that he ordered General Hovey to hold his position, In the face of the furious onslaughts of the enemy! In the light of his history, if there had been any "Custer massacre" pray who would have been responsible? Would it have been General Grant or would it have been General

Hovey

You who seek to destroy the reputation of Indiana's grandest soldier, should read more carefully before you publish to the world falsehoods as glaring as the sun at high noon time. General Grant says that McClernand was in easy dishours past noon the fury of that battle best upon the front of Hovey's devoted division. At last, at 4 o'clock, with Logan and Crocker advancing with superb valor, they routed and put to flight the whole left wing of Pemberton's army. Then, when the fleeing enemy were thrown pell mell over against our left, then Carr and Osterhaus, hours too late, advanced and became hot; but even yet General McClernand, unaware of what had taken place on our right, thought this hoard of refugees a massing of the rebels, and instead of charging and completing their ruin, simply held his position and permitted the greater part of the broken and routed army to escape toward Edwards Station. I can ask again, who, pray who, blundered, who showed poor generalship? Was it General Hovey, was it General McClernand, was it General Grant, or was it General Pemberton? The latter, dazed by the brilliant movements of his great foe, at the eleventh hour attempting to obey his chieftain's repeated orders, in a vain effort dashed the head of his army to pieces against the unconquerable regi-ments of Hovey's division. Finally, crushed, as the Count of Paris has written, "routed in the first great decisive battle of the war," he fled in the gloom of the evening, leaving to history the story of the wretched stupidity of at least one Democratic soldier (if he were living we presume he would vote that ticket.) In the gloom of that same evening Hovey and his soldiers built their camp-fires on that field, where he and they, aided by Logan's and Crocker's matchless divisions, had won to the Union that magnificent victory that, breaking down the gates of the mighty Gibraltar of the South, turned the tide of success toward the final great victory at Appomattox. Who can measure the priceless value of that gift of May 16, 1863, given to the people of America by that brave, gallant soldier, Gen. Alvin P. Hovey! It decided the fate of Vicksburg. It loosed the bands that bound our mighty river, letting it run unvexed to the sea, and thus cutting in twain the Confederacy. It made possible the victory of Gettysburg. It made certain the final triumph of the Union arms. Then, to Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, Indiana's grandest, noblest soldier, there is due a debt of gratitude from the American people that can never be paid. Brave and true in the storms of battle, yet with a heart as tender as a woman's, he, when that storm had gone by, wept over the mangled forms of "My poor boys." They had sealed their devotion to the Union by offering up their lives, a willing sacrifice, that our Republic might not perish, and he, the living hero, wept at sight of the pain and distress wrought as the price of that magnificent victory. In him is my ideal of the grandest type of the American volunteer officers. Patient on the march, brave in battle, tender in victory; in all that implies a true, noble-hearted man. P. MITCHELL.

Late Captain Sixteenth Ohio Battery. TIME TO MAKE A CHANGE.

Mistakes of Postmaster Jones's Reform Deputies and Clerks in Handling Mail.

The Democratic postmaster, deputies and clerks are causing a great deal of trouble. "Four years ago," said a gentleman, yesterday, "the rallying cry of the Democrats was: 'Turn the rascale out,' and many people were caught by the fallacious words and hoodwinked themselves long enough to assist in placing in power the greatest army of incompetents that ever disgraced the civil service of any country. Look at the postal delivery system in this city and see how it has been debauched in the interest of the party of tally-sheet forgeries and other political crimes. When the Republicans had control mistakes in delivering letters were very rare, and if one was made it was generally caused by faulty direction on the part of the sender. But now they are so common that people are afraid to trust an important letter to the care of anything so uncertain as Mr. Jones's uniformed club of assistants to the Democratic State central committee. If ever the people had just cause for saying "Turn the rascals out," it is now. I am a Republican, and for that reason may suffer more than those who are on the side of the administration, but complaints are common among all business men."

Robert J. Heller, representing T. Wilce & Co., of Chicago, furnishes the following evidence against that alleged postoffice: On Sept. 17 a letter, addressed to him in this city, was mailed in Chicago. It was received here on the 18th, and was not delivered until yesterday, the 25th. On Sept. 14 Sterns & Co., of Big Rapids, Mich., dressed him a letter. It was received at the India apolis postoffice on the 15th, and was not delivered until yesterday. On Sept. 14 another letter was mailed to him from Plymouth, Ind. It also reached the city on the 15th, and was not delivered until yesterday. On Sept. 11 a postal eard was mailed to him at Portland, Ind. It reached the Indianapolis office on the 13th, but was not delivered until yesterday. Some of the detained letters were of importance. Mr. Heller was expecting them, and he says he asked his mail-carrier every day if there was not mail in the office for him. Not satisfied with the carrier's answer, he called at the office several times, and was always told that there was nothing there for him. During all the time he was making inquiries and worrying about his corre-apondence it was lying in the office, perhaps directly under the eyes of the clerks.

Another gentleman showed the reporter a letter that was post-marked "Palm Springs, Fla., Aug. 17. 1888." It was addressed to W. J. Baker, of this city, in a clear and legible hand. Prevlous letters had reached him without trouble, but this one failed to come until Sept. 24, more than five weeks after it had been mailed, 'although the Indianapolis reciving stamp indicates that it had fallen into the clutches of this postoffice "Ang. 23." In the meantime it was sent to W. Z. Barker, in the Chamber of Commerce building, who, when he saw it was not intended for him, inclosed it in another envelope and gave it to the carrier. In a few days it came back to nim, and this time Mr. Barker called the postal-carrier's attention to the address-so plain that a four-year old child could read it-and in the course of a few more weeks it finally reached the proper party. "Sept. 11," in large black letters, also adorned the back of the envelope.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Keene as Hamlet. Thos. W. Keens presented his conception of Hamlet to a good house at the Grand last night. and, whatever the merits and defects of his perconstion are, he succeeded in giving his audience a clear idea of his understanding of the character. In Mr. Keene's hands Hamlet is no vacilating youth walking in the borderland of insanity and leaving his observers in doubt as to whether he belongs to the same or insane category of human nature. He is a strong-minded, clear-headed strategist who dissembles adroitly and simulates insanity cleverly to carry out his purposes, and the conception of the character appears throughout. Mr. Keene's reading is good and his acting in the more quiet portions of the play is particularly fine. He has a good support, and is improving constant'y in the path he has marked out for himself as an American tragedian.

P. F. Baker continues to fill the Park at every performance and "The Emigrant" will

The Indianapolis Zither Club and Mandolin Quintet is arranging for a grand concert at Mannerchor Hall on Sunday evening, Oct. 15. Keene will give but two more performances

at the Grand, "Julius Cæsar," in which he plays Marc Antony, at the matinee this afternoon and "Richelien" to-night. There is a good ad-

Mr. Dudley McAdow is in the city arranging for the presentation of the new musical comedy, "Fashions," by Gratton Donnelly, author of "Natural Gas" at English's next Tuesday and Wednesday. Lew Simmons, the Twin Sisters, Hilda Thomas and other celebrities are in the cast.

St. Louis and Return. \$3. VIA THE POPULAR BEE-LINE RY. BENEFITS THE FARMER

Protection Is for His Welfare as Much as It Is for that of Other Workingmen.

Solon Chase Shows How the Tariff Gives the Producer Good Returns-A Variety of Topics from the Current of Politics.

Solon Chase, of Maine, who is at present stumping Indiana for the Republicans, arrived in the city last night from Plymouth, where he had held a meeting on the previous night. Mr. Chase, who is a man of great ability and extensive information, is a farmer, and as he states spent the past summer working upon the farm where he has lived from childhood. He was once a noted greenbacker, but is now a strong advocate for protection and the Republican party. He spent last week in Michigan, speaking every night; this week he will speak at various points in Indiana, and then he goes to Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and lastly to New York, spending a week in each State. [Regarding his observations in Michigan he said: "I see no ground for the talk about uncertainty in that old-time Republican State. The current which appears elsewhere in the country to be flowing from the Democratic party into the ranks of the Republicans is as noticeable in Michigan. The Republicans there appear to be feeling good and are certainly working hard."

"You regard the outlook as entirely encouraging to the Republicans, taking the country as large?" he was asked.

"Entirely so. It could not be well otherwise with a thinking people. The question of protection is so simple and the interests of the American people in the matter so apparent that I cannot understand why the accessions to the Republicans are not greater than they are. I suppose it is because men are disposed to let things go as they will, or that they listen to and be lieve statements which would not bear the light of investigation. Now the effort to convince the farmer that his interests are not allied with those of the protective system is a fair sample of this. The farmer wants protection in the place, but what he wants more is a good market for his product. And he should be able to see at a glance that it is good wages which furnishes him this market.'

"You think the farmer, then, can well afford to pay a little better price for his necessities?" "For every product that I buy-I don't care what it is-I want to pay a price so high that the producer will get good wages for making it. The laboring man ought not to want any 40-cent wheat: it would be the dearest bread that the poor man could eat. The man who raises 40cent wheat lives upon the bare necessities of life. He cannot buy any of the prodnets of our market. "aise the price of that able to become a purwheat to \$1.50, and . He goes to marchaser as well as a pro ket and pays out mo. or articles of manufacture. I would rather ouy \$1.50 wheat than 40-cent wheat. Now, in our State we raise a great deal of sweet corn, box it up and send it all over the country. The better the condition of the working classes of this county, the higher the wages they get, the more of my corn

they can buy." "Would the price of farm products fall in proportion as the price of wage-earners fall?" "Necessarily so, if not more. As commodities sell low, farm products sell low and sell hard. Take the history of all gluts of the market and you will find they occurred because laborers were either out of employment or were being paid so low that they could not buy, and the market for commodities was destroyed. As wages rise manufactured goods come higher, but there is a greater demand for them. Bear in mind, also, that all the time that we are getting cheap goods, if we are working for cheap wages, taxes and the interest on money remain the same. Free trade and revenue reform will break down the price of labor, and the prices of all our farm products, and, in short, will cut down the assets of the people. If wages are lowered from \$1 to 50 cents a day, a man may be able to get as many goods for 50 cents as he does now for \$1, but he will have to work twice as long to earn a dollar. The result of a law that would bring about that state of affairs would be a good thing for the man who has money, but a cursed hard thing for the poor man. The Shylocks, coupon-clippers and fellows who were born rich would have an abundance of money, which had thus doubled in valne, and the poor man, if he was in debt, would have to work twice as long to pay that debt off. Free trade or reduction of tariff acts precisely the same way as contraction of the currency. opposed the contraction of the currency in '73 and for the same reason I oppose free trade now. If such a policy was adopted the man who had a mortgage upon his farm would be certain to lose it, and the man who holds the mortgage would take it."

Demand for Political Books. There is considerable demand at the Public Library these days for literature of a political or politico-economical character, but the search-

ers for it are usually representatives of the newspapers or the political executive committees; and the general public is apparently, for the most part, satisfied to receive information of that character from the stump. From the section containing the legal text-books, political digests, currency and tariff publications, and all other books intended to instruct statesmen and furnish an armory for politicians, but fifty volumes were drawn during July, and twenty-seven during August last. These figures of course do not include the reference books and those taken out of the cases and returned without leaving the building, but refer only to the volumes taken out for home consumption.

"It is difficult to keep records that would show the fluctuation in the demand for political reading," said Miss Browning, the acting librarian, in reply to questions of a Journal reporter. "In the first place, the volumes in the political section of the library include a good many text-books, which are used regularly by students who cannot afford to purchase, and it contains some books which, perhaps, do not come strictly within the definition of political works. We might keep track of particular books and form some idea in that way of the increase or falling off in the general desire for information of a particular character, but that would require a good deal of care on the part of the librarians, and we have not had any demand for a report of that kind before. We keep a record of the number of books of each kind drawn from each section during the year and out of what may be called the political section, there were drawn during the year ending on the 1st of June last 524 volumes out of a total of 164,-386. Taking the months of July in the presidential years 1884 and 1888, we issued in July, 1884, from the political section seventeen volumes, and in the month of July, 1888, fifty volumes. This looks like a considerable increase in the demand for literature of that kind, but we issued in August, 1884, twenty-seven volumes of that class, and in August, 1888, exactly the same number. As to the amount of protection and free-trade literature in the library it is pretty equally divided. A good many of the books in which our tariff is discussed have been contributed by their authors and the executive committees of the political parties, and the newspapers give us a good many pamphlets which we file and preserve.

Republican Conference.

Whenever any letters or other mail matter from Republican headquarters are sent to the postoffice, the chances are decidedly against the persons to whom they are addressed receiving them. Quite a sum has been spent in postage stamps from which no return has been made by the postal authorities in rendering safe and accurate service. Chairman Huston tried the mails as a means of communication between headquarters and the chairmen of county central committees, but failure after failure of the letters reaching the chairmen was reported. This to a great degree interfered with the work of the State central committee; but hereafter the county chairmen are to be asked to come here at certain periods for the purpose of consultation. It is expected that this plan will head off the Democratic postoffice employes who are supposed to be working for their party in delaying and losing mail bearing any indication whatever as having come from the committeerooms of the opposite party.

In accordance with the new plan in bringing the county organizations into communication with the central, between fifty and sixty chairmen of the former were at headquarters yester-day. They and Chairman Huston had an extended conference in which the conditions of the campaign were canvassed. In every instance was a satisfactory report given, showing that Republican energy, aggressiveness and confidence were not only keeping the party harmon-iously in line in every part of the State, but were making such gains as to warrant the best hopes of success. In the conference it was that remain to be settled before his dates for For particulars call on agents Bee-line, No. 2 shown that Democratic campaign lies and petty Bates House, Union Depot and 138; S. Illinois trickery comprised about the only resources this State are fixed. The committee of this State has a reasonable expectation that matters

productive of no returns, except in giving the Democratic leaders something to talk about and the local clubs a chance to turn out. On the other hand, there was plenty of evidence that the Republicaus had a good deal to encourage them. After considering the work to be done from now until the close of the campaign, the conference adjourned. Chairman Huston will have before long a talk with the chairmen of the counties not represented yesterday. He proposes then to continue the conferences by having twenty-five or thirty chairmen visit head-quarters at a time. By this means, in spite of the inefficient mail service, he will be kept advised as to the situation in each county.

That Alleged Importation of Voters.

Chairman Jewett, of the Democratic State committee, is set down as claiming that the Republicans are importing negro voters into Indiana, and when asked what evidence he had to support the charge said it was known to the Democratic committee that twenty-five negroes had been brought from the South to Richmond, in Wayne county, and that others had been brought to other points in this State. A Journal reporter last night interviewed Dr. J. M. Townsend, a former colored member of the Legislature, from Wayne county, who is here on his way home from the meeting of the A. M. E. [conference at Crawfordsville, and who stated that Mr. Jewett's story contained no truth whatever. "I live in Richmond." he said, "and am conversant with political matters there, and know what is ing on, particularly among my colored brethren in that neighborhood. I served in the same Legislature with Mr. Jewett, and have some State acquaintance. My word will go where I am known, and you can say for me, and make it as strong as you like, that no importation of negroes, as is charged, has been made in Richmond, or Wayne county."

Rev. D. C. Roberts, pastor of the A. M. E. Church, at Richmond. confirmed Dr. Townsend's statements. "We have opportunities," he said, "of knowing the truth or falsity of a statement such as Mr. Jewett is reported to have made, and there is no truth in it."

The Contest as It Appears in England. A private letter from a former Indianapolitan,

now living in Cardiff, England, says: "I am so pleased with the nomination of Gen. Harrison that I wish you to send me the Journal daily for the next month, and I hope the Republicans of Indiana as well as of New York will work hard to secure his election, and thus keep the workshops of the great Republic alive, for you may depend upon it that with the advent of free trade, as indorsed by Cleveland, the American workman will be brought down to the level of the pauper laborer of England and Europe. There is hardly a paper in England that does not indorse Cleveland. Even those that are not quite in sympathy with the Democratic party favor his nomination on account of his freetrade views, which means for the English manufacturer greater activity at the expense of the American manufacturer.

"I wish I could come home to work and vote for Harrison, for whom I always had a great personal admiration, as I considered him a true Christian patriot.

"I hope the boys will rally round him and give him such a majority that will take the breath out of the Democrate for some time to come, and that when I return the country will blossom with prosperity under Republican rule. If I was writing from an English stand-point I should say give us free trade and we would show you how to sell you goods. That is England's only hope. Depend upon it, with free trade America will be put on a level with England."

Hagan's Part in the Campaign.

State Coal Oil Inspector Andrew Hagan is trying to have all Republicans removed from Fortville. A gentleman from that place was here vesterday looking after the interest of a young man named Michael Isgrigg, agent for the Beeline at the Fortville station. Isgrigg is a stanch Republican, who, the gentleman stated, because of his politics, had become distasteful to Inspector Hagan, and the latter was doing all in his power to have him discharged. It is said to be Hagan's desire to have a Democrat in the position, as legrigg is a member of the Harrison and Morton Club and is doing considerable work for his party. The more considerate people of the Democratic party, as well as Republicans, were very indignant at Hagan's partisan abuse of the young man. During the war, Hagan, it is charged, was a rebel sympathizer, and at the same time he visited Germany, was held there for military service, but was released at the instigation of the rebel leaders. "About nine years ago," continued the Fortville gentleman, "Hagan had a Bee-line agent discharged because he was a Republican. He was a cripple, too, having lost an arm in the war, and this is only another case of his political trickery."

Railroad Men's Club. The Harrison and Morton Railroad Club held another enthusiastic meeting at Pfafflin's Hall last evening. After the ordinary run of business the employes of the Panhandle road presented the club with a beautiful blue silk banner. On one side of it is inscribed "Harrison and Morton Railroad Club," and on the other is "Presented by the Panhandle Employes." The was accepted by a President Finch, of the club, then thanked the donors and spoke at length on the manful stand the railroad men were taking in the campaign. Joseph R. Perry, the druggist, who happened to be present, was called on for a few romarks, and he made a ringing speech that created great enthusiasm. His remarks were devoted to the tariff question, and, as a druggist with many years experience, exploded some of the Democratic fallacies regarding quinine. The question in this campaign, he said, was whether America wanted free labor or paoper labor. He had no fears of the result, because the American workingmenwere intelligent.

Big Meeting at Brightwood.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign was held at Brightwood last night. It was addressed by John L. Griffiths, who was escorted to that place by the Griffiths Seventh Ward Club and a large delegation of citizens. The train conveying them was met by local uniformed clubs, who led the way to the speakers' stand. Several hundred were in the line of march, and the crowd about the stand was estimated at two or three thousand. The Brightwood Glee Club of young ladies joined the Griffiths Glee Club in rendering some bright and "catchy" campaign songs. Mr. Griffith was at his best and though having talked every night for weeks could be heard far out beyond the crowd. The spirit of the crowd was voiced by an enthusiastic old colored man, who every now and then, in the pauses of the speech, exclaimed: "Great God, keep a talkin'-keep a talkin', young man." The general verdict was that the meeting far surpassed the big meeting for Bynum, and that great good was done.

Democratic Ku-Klux Methods in Wabash. Last Wednesday the Journal printed an account of the announcement made by Mr. John R. Zinc, a life-long Democrat residing in La Gro township, Wabash county, of his intention to support Harrison and Morton, and of his raising a Harrison and Morton pole in front of his residence, which was dedicated at a meeting addressed by Speaker Sayre, of Wabash. Mr. Zinc has since been the object of a good deal of abuse by his late political associates, and the Wabash delegation yesterday brought down a letter recently received by him which reads a good deal like a Ku-klux message, but which has only had the effect of confirming Mr. Zinc's belief in the propriety of his new departure. The following is the letter:

LA GRO Ind Sep 20 1888 Mist John Zink if you dont cut down that pole republicans put up in your yard and vot the democratic ticket your houses and barn on boath your farms will be burnt to the ground Take heed be fore it is to late You are a Deme crat.

Hopeful as to Marshall County.

D. McDuffle, an attorney of Plymouth and an active Republican, was in the city yesterday to attend the conference of the county chairmen, "We have every reason to expect," said he, "that we will succed in reducing the Democratic majority in our county to a decided extent. Democrats are coming over to us on account of the soldier question, as well as on account of the tariff." He says that the Republican meeting at Plymouth on Monday night, addressed by Solon Chase and E. G. Hay, was a splendid affair. No especial effort had been made to stir up enthusiasm over the affair, yet there was a procession almost a mile in length. Mr. Chase remarked that if they turned out that way in Democratic counties he wondered what in the world they would do in Republican counties.

Mr. Blaine's Movements. The State central committee is not yet able to make any definite announcement concerning Mr. Blaine's proposed visit to this State, there being some questions connected with a demand made by Michigan Republicans for his services

shortly and speak at several places in the State, but declines to make any announcements on the subject until the dates are definitely settled.

Standing by the Flag. The A. M. E. conference, which closed its session at Crawfordsville on Monday last, wound up its deliberations by passing unanimously a set of resolutions of which the following is the final clause: "That as in the past, so also in the present, we believe that the best interests of the race and Nation will be subserved by our unswerving allegiance to the principles and pledges of the Republican party, and to this end we stand committed."

In the Ninth Ward.

There was a rousing Republican meeting in the Ninth ward last night, addressed by Frank McCray. Mr. McCray has spoken nearly every night since the campaign opened, and has been doing excellent service. At the close of his speech last night a vote of thanks was tendered him by the audience. The Hon. John J. Smallwood also spoke briefly.

Always a Moss-Back.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In yesterday's Indianapolis News I saw that among seventeen names appearing in the register of callers, at Democratic head-quarters, is the remark opposite the name of Peter P. Cornet, city, "my first vote for Democratic party, always voted the Republican ticket be-I am personally acquainted with Mr. Peter Cornet. I knew him when he ran a saloon in Ripley county, in this State, and know that he is a moss-back Democrat from away-

to the Democratic party is too thin. JOSEPH BIERBUSSE. Political Notes.

back, and has always voted the Democratic

ticket. This way of advertising new converts

John M. Butler will address the Republican meeting at Tomlinson Hall to-morrow evening. The meeting at St. Clair's Hall, on Indiana avenue, to-morrow night, will be addressed by Broadex Smith and John J. Smallwood.

The Republican Club, of Haughville, will hold a meeting this evening, which will be addressed by Messrs. John L. Griffiths, Samuel Merrill, and Thomas Chandler. Milton J. Garrigus, of Howard county,

who was in the city yesterday, reports the Re-

publican situation in that county as giving encouragement for a large majority. A member of the Harrison and Morton Railroad Club desires to know the name of the orderly sergeant of the Democratic company of alleged veterans, and whether or not he ever

served in the army. The colored orator from Virginia, the Hon. John J. Smallwood, who has been doing very successful work on the stump, will speak to the Sixth ward Republicans to-night, in the club head quarters, Bacon Block.

Ira J. Chase, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant governor, was in the city yesterday. He made one of the strongest speeches of the campaign at Anderson Monday night. The party there is in good condition, being enthusiastic and earnest.

FATHER BESSONIES'S RETURN.

Interesting Interview with Him Concerning France and French Affairs.

Father Bessonies returned yesterday from his summer tour to France, the land of his nativity. He is in excellent health, and his eyes are improved. He left Indianapolis on the last day of May, and was, therefore, abroad almost four months. All of this time he spent in France. He went from here immediately to Paris, where he spent a month with relatives. Among these is a nephew who has a place of high rank in the French navy and the government. "Paris," said Father Bessonies, last night, to a Journal reporter, "is not only as brilliant as ever, but her magnificence improves with every year. The latest furore there is the establishment of about a dozen tottentoes, or large gardens, in which animals from foreign and tropical countries are exhibited, along with many other curiosities of nature. It is remarkable the number of people who crowd into these places to see the

After a month in Paris, Father Bessonies went to southern France, where he has twenty-two nephews and nieces living, and there he spent the remainder of his vacation. "Southern France," said he, "is now in a very bad condition, on account of the failure of the product of the vines, which are being ruined by disease. The crop has been an almost complete failure, and the thousands of people who were depending upon the fruit of the vine as a means of obtaining their livelihood are, in some instances, in a lamentable condition. A great many sent to California to obtain the grapes with which to continue the manufacture of wine, but as a rule this has been beyond the ability of the people and has not been profitable. I have a nephew who has been accustomed heretofore to manufacture many barrels of wine from his own vineyard, but this year he was compelled to send away to buy his wine. The failure of the crop is causing a large emigration to South America? There has been in the last few months a very large emigration from France to South American countries. The steamship lines are offering very cheap rates, especially between Havre and Bennos Avres. and the result is that a large number of Frenchmen are now becoming residents of the country about Bennos Ayres.

"Do you think there is a prospect of South America rivaling North America in the matter

of drawing immigration? "I would not be surprised to see such a condition of affairs. It certainly seems to be getting a great many more Frenchmen in the last few years than has our own land. I have observed the political aspect very closely in France, and I am not surprised that there is a large emigration from there at present. It is a strange government, and really does not seem to know what it is doing. The sisters have been turned out of the hospitals recently, which is but one of the many strange freaks that have been committed by those in power.' "What ground was given for the action?"

"There is no reason except that it is a government of infidelity. The sisters were the best of nurses, and those employed in their places, besides being less competent, are being paid three times as much. The people do not like Boulanger so well; it is merely that they like him better than the government, and they support him in order to defeat the government. His popularity is not so great outside of his cause. My relatives sympathize with the government, inasmuch as we are related to the Count of Paris. The government probably will be defeated. Boulanger has already been successful, you know, in three departments. A department there corresponds nearest to a State in this country. There are eighty-seven departments in

"Had you heard of Marshal Bazaine's sickness before leaving France!" "No. I was very much surprised to read of his death yesterday morning in the New York papers. The people remember their old soldiers with considerable affection, and are very touchy upon the subject of the German war. Upon General Sheridan's death a Paris paper contained a very severe attack upon him because of his association with the German army at the time of the was."
"General Sheridan's friends claim for him that

he first applied to Marshal McMahon, of the

French army, do they not? "Perhaps so, but that is not generally believed in France, and they censure General Sheridan accordingly. I also heard Mr. Washburne, our American minister at the time of the war, denounced as having been in sympathy with the Germans, notwithstanding his efforts to save the lives of some condemned Frenchmen. The German dominion over Alsace-Lorraine will remain an object of irritation to the French people. This will not be lessened as long as matters are conducted as they are at present. For example, they stringently require passports of all Frenchmen going from France into Alsace-Lorraine. If a Frenchman and his wife want to visit relatives across the line the former has to apply for passes, and even then, when he comes to the official to whom the passport is shown, the latter is very likely to inquire, 'How am I to know that this woman is your wife? Perhaps the wife wears a wedding ring with the husband's name or initials in it. and this is shown the officer. Who accepts the evidence very unwillingly, if at all. At other times, a man presents himself with a passport for himself and wife. The latter has her little child with her, and is informed that it cannot be in the pass for a child. It is such incidents as these that are goading the French people, and

Business, Music and a Feast. Marceau & Powers, proprietors of the new photograph gallery at Nos. 36 and 38 North Illinois street, opened their place yesterday with special attractions. The gallery which they are to occupy was thrown open to the public at 2 P. M., and concerts given both afternoon and eventhat party had. Its meetings and speakers were | will be so arranged that Mr. Blaine can be here | ing by Vogt's orchestra. In the evening, also, a

they are constantly occurring."

musicale was given, in which Mr. and Mrs. Spades, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. Walker and Prof. Ernestinoff participated. The rooms are richly furnished. The art display, in addition to the other features of the opening, was also quite fine. The festivities closed with a banquet at the Bates House, given by Messrs. Marceau & Powers to a number of their friends.

Made Use of the Badge. A. L. Farrington, a young man, reported at the police station, last night, that while leaving a house on Georgia street, last Saturday night, a colored man, representing himself to be an officer, placed him under arrest, and then agreed to let him go for \$10. He stated to the police that he had since learned that the star the man wore was the one officer Bresnan lost that night n front of the New Denison.

A Beautiful Arch.

A fine effect was witnessed last night in the natural-gas arch just erected by the real estate men at the corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets. In the center, and reaching the entire width of the street, were the words, in letters of fire, "Real Estate," while at either end were flaming circles two feet in diameter. Leading from the center to the ends of the main arch were two burning streamers, while on the sides were large torches.

Looking for a Safe Place. James Hudleson, of Washington county, residing on a farm four miles from Sparksville, entered the police station about 11 o'clock last night, apparently much frightened, and asked for protection. He said that the "White Caps" were after him, and he wanted to know if he would be safe at a South Illinois-street house which he named.

Passed a Forged Check. On Monday evening a person claiming to be in the employ of Coburn & Jones purchased a suit of clothes at the Famous Eagle clothing store, and tendered in payment a check drawn by his employers, which proved to be a forgery. It is said that be succeeded in passing several checks of that kind.

Amelie Rives's Latest Poem.

The Epoch. I was favored this week with a glimpse at the proof sheets of Miss Amelie Rives's latest poem which is to be published in Once a Week. It is entitled "Asmodeus" and is in five line stanzas, of which the following affords a fair sample:

"Arms to woo God to give His Heaven a queen. Lips soft and warm as where a kiss hath been; Eyes clored like the twilight in a wood, With just the measure of a kiss between— God, making her, saw-well, that she was good."

Is the Duty Added to the Cost? New York Press.

So the duty on blankets is a "tax." It is nothing of the kind, Mr. President, A pair of five pound blankets were recently imported at the lowest possible cost. The statement of the cost, duty paid, is as follows: Cost in England at wholesale, \$4.45; duty \$4.25; customs fees, 65 cents; total. \$9.35. If the theory is true, these blankets ought to sell for \$9.35 a pair, but as a matter of fact American blankets of precisely the same weight and quality were selling at that time for \$5,20. What becomes of the theory that the duty is added to the cost?

Advice to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It reheves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as

a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle. Cincinnati Rate Reduced. Until the Centennial closes the "Old Reliable"

C., H. & D. will sell round-trip tickets, good six

days and including admission to Centennial, at

INDORSED by the medical fraternity, popular in every circle, found everywhere, Glenn's Sul phur Soap is undoubtedly the most popular purifier, remedy for skin diseases and injuries, and complexional beautifier in America. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown,

ECZEMA And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your Cuticura Remedies so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and Resolvent internally, for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.
MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK.

Broad Brook, Conn ECZEMA.

Your most valuable Cuticura Remedies have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those troubled with skin dis ease. My little girl was troubled with eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the Cuticura Remedies, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest. ANTON BOSSIMER, Edinburg, Ind.

ECZEMA.

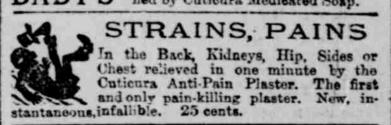
I was afflicted with Eczema on the Scalp, Face, Ears and Neck, which the druggist where I got your remedies pronounced one of the worst cases that had come under his notice. He advised me to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after five days' use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my ears, neck and the other part of my face cured. HERMAN SLADE.
120 East Fourth street, New York.

ECZEMA.

I gratefully acknowledge a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help myself for eight years; tried hundreds of medicines; doctors pronounced my case hopeless; permanently cured by the CUTI-CURA REMEDIES. WILL McDONALD, 2542 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

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